THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9458

FOR LONDON, AND THE CAPE.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside;* will sail on the 15th inst. has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to GREY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 7th Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT THE CAPE—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 7th December 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of FRAMJEE TAMOOLJEE, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent hath filed a Schedule of his Estate and Effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the fourth day of December instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition are to be heard on the third Monday in the month of December instant at the hour of ten O'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his Claim together with an Affidavit in support thereof at the Office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort,
Bombay, this sixth day of Dec. 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 1st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 7th December, 1837.

JUST published and ready for delivery.—No. XXVIII; of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 7th Dec, 1837.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

J. J. MALVERY, General Hygeian Agent for Bombay, begs to inform the Public, that he has just received for Sale on Commission, per the ANNA MARIA, from the General Agent for all India at Calcutta, a supply of Morison's celebrated universal medicine, consisting of Pills from No. 1, to 3, and No. 4 or family Packets, Powders and Books.

Pickwick Club. Nos. 1 to 12 reprinted at Calcutta, with illustrations on sale at 1 Rupee per No.

The subscribers to the above publication are requested to remit the amount due for Nos. 1 to 12 supplied 11. Rs.

Jack Brag, 6 Rs. The Agra Lion 1 Rupee.

Sketches by Boz 2d Series, with illustrations, Rs 4.

Reprint of the 1st No. of the South Australian Gazette, and Colonial Register, 1 Rupee.

Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, 1st Vol. 1 Rupee.

AGENCIES.

East India United Service Journal.
Bengal Sporting Magazine and General Register.
The Englishman, daily Newspaper.
Dr. Corbyn's India Journal of Medical and Physical Science.
Do. India Review and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts.
Ostell's British Library.
Extras for the Subscribers to the Englishman and Oriental Observer &c. Newspapers.
Rushton's Reprints.
Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club.
Military Library at Mhow.
Morison's Universal Medicine.

To simplify correspondence, and to prevent mistakes, J. J. MALVERY requests that Gentlemen writing to him in connexion with any subject relative to his Agencies, will confine themselves in each letter to one intimation at a time.

All Letters to be post paid.

Advices of Remittances made monthly, thro' the Civil and Military Lists, not necessary.

Wanted to purchase Dr. Corbyn's India Journal of Medical and Physical Science, December 1834, March 1835, and March and November 1836. Nos. 15 to 18 5 to 26 July 1834. Vol. 2d of 1833—34 of the Lancet.

THE ENGLISHMAN.
AND
MILITARY CHRONICLE.

THE largest, and the most widely circulated daily paper in India. It is printed and published at Calcutta every Morning and Evening, Sundays excepted. Price SIXTY-FOUR Rupees per annum, exclusive of postage to stations beyond 40 miles from Calcutta.

OVERLAND NEWS.

PARTIES subscribing to the *Englishman* will, from the 1st of January 1838, enjoy the singular advantage of receiving direct from England, viâ Bombay, without any additional charge, monthly *Extras*, containing the latest European intelligence. This arrangement obviates the inconvience hitherto resulting from the previous transit to Calcutta of English news arriving, in the first instance, to the Westward.

Address, *Post Paid*, Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, or Mr. W. Rushton, Printer and Publisher,—Calcutta, November 23d, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 11th Dec, next at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his Residence, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to *Charles Collier Esq.* M. D. (Depy. Inspr. Genl. of H. M's. Hospitals) consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass, China, Cutlery, Handsome Furniture, Sundries &c. and at 1 P. M. a Horse and Buggy.—Nesbit Lane, Dec. 7th 1837.

NOTICE.

A few remaining lots, the property of A. FINLAY, Esq. will be sold by auction by Messrs. FRITH and Co. at his late residence (Belmont) at, 1. P. M. this day.—Nesbit Lane, 7th Dec. 1837.

THE undersigned have just landed the undermentioned Carriages, built by *W. Kinder, London*, in the best style, and of the latest fashion, which they recommend to notice, viz,

An Otium Gig, with Harness, price.....	Rs.	1,400
A Landaulette, with Harness, price ...	"	3,800
A Cab Phæton, and Harness, price....	"	2,600

They have also a variety of other vehicles both new and second hand, exposed for sale, which are worthy of attention.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 7th Dec., 1837.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just received per *Boyne*, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints from Messrs, *Pitmon Hullock and Forman.*

Quarts per doz.....	Rs.	16 0 0
Pints per doz.....	"	9 0 0

Also Sherry in Butts and Hhds from Messrs, *Strachan and Co.*

Butts.....	Rs.	550 0 0
Hhds.....	"	250 0 0
Genuine Hodgson's Pale Ale, well up in Bottle, @ per doz....		4 8 0

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1837.

THAT *Moroo Gunness Raulker* of Bombay Bramin, hath this day contracted with *Pragjee Woodhowjee*, Banian, Merchant of this place, to dispose of a large Substantial upper-roomed House, situate within the Fort Walls in Borah Street, opposite to the house of the late Moorledher Sumbhoo, Banian, deceased; any person or persons having any Claim, demand, Mortgage or inheritable right; he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. *Henry Alderson Woodhouse*, Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else the same will be precluded.—Bombay, 4th December, 1837.

મોરૂ•ગણેશ•રાલફર•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•બ
રામન•એ•ધણીએ•આજદીને•પરાગજી•વોધ
વજી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•વાંણીઓ•વેપારીને•એ
ક•ઓફોટુ•પાકી•બાંધણીનુ•એક•માલનુ•ધે
ર•વેચાતુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધું છે•તે•શ્રી•ફો
ટમો•વોરા•બજારનાં•ઓફોલામો•આગાલા•મ
રનાર•વાંણીઓ•મોરલીધર•શંતુનાં•ધેર•ની•
શાંમબેછે—એ•ઉપર•ફરએક•લોક•અથવા
લોફોનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણ•અથવા•ગીર
વી•દાવો•અથવા•વારશો•પોચતો•ફોએતો•
તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•ફરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪
ની•મુદતમો•મીશતર•ફેનરી•આલડરશંન•
વુડફાકુશ•ધારાનાં•વકીલને•જફેર•ફરે—મુ
દતપછી•ફોજનો•દાવો•ફણુલ•ફરશે•નહી ❀
તારીખ ૪ ડી•દીશેમબર ૧૮૩૭

CAPTAIN JAMES BARBER, H. C. S.

LATE OF THE SHIP "CAMBRIDGE."
EAST INDIA ARMY AGENT, AND AGENT FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
No. 4, LEADENHALL STREET.

THE above Agency, having met with support and encouragement, beyond the most sanguine expectation of the Agent at the request of many of his Constituents, Captain Barber has been induced to extend his Establishment, more particularly called for by the present change in the Channel of Intercourse between England and India, and which at no distant period, will become the main Stream of Communication with the Eastern World.

With this conviction it is obvious that an Establishment for general reference, where every information will be given on these points, and facility afforded, is much needed. Captain Barber, for this purpose, has added to his former Establishment a Subscription Agency. One guinea per annum paid in England, or 12 Rupees in India, will entitle Families or individuals to send Packages, Parcels, or Letters &c. for overland conveyance by Steam, or by the Sea route, via the Cape, which will be received, registered, and promptly forwarded, without further charge than for money positively disbursed, the Subscription to be paid in advance.

While numerous parties will avail themselves of the overland route for their own conveyance, as well as for letters, Periodicals, Parcels &c. motives of economy and the great inconvenience will restrain them from burthening themselves with heavy Baggage, Captain Barber has a warehouse to receive any quantity at a moderate charge that may be sent to him, to remain until the Owners shall arrive from India, or to be shipped from England for either of the Presidencies.

Civil and Military Servants on Furlough as well as other Subscribers will also find at this agency a comfortable Reading Room, the latest and best Intelligence from India, as well as an ample supply of English Papers and Periodicals, the arrival and departure of ships, Plans of those about to Sail, with lists of Passengers and Passengers expected. A registry of Servants is kept with their characters. Baggage cleared thro' the Custom House and warehoused if required. Insurance effected, Pay and Pension received, private and Public Business transacted at all the public Offices; and all other matters faithfullly attended to that can be comprised in a general Agency.

SUPPLIES.

Military Appointments and Miscellaneous Supplies obtained direct from the manufacturers at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, musical Instruments, and sporting Equipments of all kinds, and Captain Barber pledges himself to use the greatest *economy consistent with quality*, and he considers, a moderate charge for his services will be most amply returned by the saving in the prices paid, the selection made, and the expedition with which the order will be executed.

Regimental Messes. The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the improved mode of transit from thence generally to the Military Stations, afford to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh, and good in quality, in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume. The Agent suggests that he should furnish Invoices with each shipment, and under an annual account, assuming that remittances will be occasionally made and authority given to draw at Christmas for any balance due. His commission on these transactions will be 5 per cent., and if furnished with funds at the time, 2½ per cent. Individual orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.

The Agent feels it his duty to draw attention to the difference of cost if remittances accompany the order, instead of instructions to draw. The difference of Exchange averages 12 per cent, commission 2½=14½ per cent.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th November 1837.
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. The assembly of the Committee of which Lieutenant Colonel J. Scott, Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons is President, is postponed until Saturday next the 2nd proximo, at the hour and place previously appointed.

Captain J. Harrison, Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed a Member of the above Committee, in room of Captain Sir K. A, Jackson, Bart. who is relieved from that duty.

2. An arrangement by the Superintending Surgeon Presidency Divison, dated 23rd instant, directing First Hospital Assistant Ramah of the 23rd Regiment, to proceed to Surat and do duty with the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is confirmed.

3. The Commaader, in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 4 days subsistence money each to fourteen rejected Recruits for the Marine Battalion, to enable them to return to their native villages in the Concan.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following lists of Cadets and Aasistant Surgeons be published in General Orders.

No. 3 of 1837.

List of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 10th June 1836, the day on which they passed their public examination, the Ship by which they proceeded having sailed from Gravesend within three months from the date of being reported qualified by Colonel Pasley, C. B.

Richard Strachey, quitted Chatham 24th June 1837.—Castle Huntly, sailed 4th September 1837.

George Macleod, quited Chatham 8th July 1837.—Do. Do.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend, of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order viz.

Thomas Allan Mackenzie,....Walmer Castle, sailed 6th June 1837.

Peter Lawrie Fagan,....Boyne sailed 14th July 1837.

Lockart Muro Valiant,...Carnatic, sailed 6th Aug. 1837.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 12th June 1837, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, the ships by which they proceeded having sailed from Gravesend on or before the 12th September, viz.

William Lasfield Wilkinson,....Castly Huntly, sailed 4th September 1837.

James Bedford,....Berkshire, sailed 19th August 1837.

William Grant Carnac Hughes,....Castle Huntly, sailed 4th September 1837.

Christopher Jellinger Symons,....Marion, sailed.....12th September 1837.

Malcolm Melville Macdonald, Henry Lloyd Evans, ... Edward Cæsar Fanning. ..... } Berkshire, sailed 19th August 1837.

To rank from the 13th June 1837, agreeably to the Court's reiolution of the 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz.

George Frederick Barra, appointed 10th May 1837, Bombay Packet, (from Liverpool.) sailed 6th June 1837.

Augustus Austen, appointed 31st May 1837.....Walmer Castle, sailed 6th June 1837.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order vizt

Frederick Mackenzie Steer, Lady Feversham, sailed 27th June 1837.

Edward Lechmere Russell, Castle Huntly, sailed 4th September 1837.

Robert William Disney Leith, Ditto Ditto

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL, Secy.
Military Department.

East India House, 27th September 1837.

East India House, London, the 30th September 1837.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,—*Secretary.*

No. 3 of 1837.

List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bombay.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Grevesend, of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

John Deas, Minerva, sailed 24th May 1837.

Frederick Broadhurst, Asia sailed 2nd June 1837.

John James Atkinson, Walmer Castle, sailed June 1837.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,—*Secy. Mil. Dept.*

East India House, the 27th September 1837.

1. That part of the General Order of the 27th instant, appointing Captain Harrison, Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, a Member of the Committee of which Lieutenant Colonel Scott is President, is cancelled, and the Committee will remain as constituted by G. O. of the 22nd instant.

2. Ensign J. Mc. C. Runclaud is, at his own request, removed from doing duty with the European Regiment to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join on its arrival at Poona.

3. Assistant Surgeon Keith, at present doing duty with the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, will, on the arrival of that Regiment at Poona, join and afford medical aid to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry on its march to Malligaum.

4. The following promotion and appointments on the Town Major's Non effective list, are ordered:

Gunner G. Colless, doing duty in the Ahmednuggur Arsenal, to be Serjeant.

Gunners J. Barry of the 1st, and P. Dunn of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Laboratory Men.

5. The Officer Commanding the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach a Recruiting Party of one Native Officer, one Havildar and three Privates to the Southern Concan.

6. The Officer Commanding the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, has permission to detach a Recruiting Party of one Jemeder and two Privates to the Southern Concan.

7. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Charlotte Croke, Widow of the late Serjeant James Croke of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, on Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance, from the 10th October 1837, agreeably to the Regulations.

8. The General Court Martial of which Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald K. C B. is president. is adjourned until further orders.

9. A General Court Martial will assemble in the Mess Room of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot at Colaba, on Friday next the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief of the Garrison. } Major T. L. Groundwater. Regiment of Artillery. The Garrison of Bombay will furnish 5 Captains and 9 Subalterns as Members; also an Interpreter.

Captain G. J. Mant, Marine Battalion, will officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of evidences are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Members, to be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, in the course of to-morrow.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st December 1837.

1. The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 31st instant.

Captain R. M. M. Cooke..... 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. N. Ramsay..... 24th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant A. Thomas,..... 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant C. J. Owen,..... 1st Regt. L. C.
Ensign C. Podmore,..... 6th Regt. N. I.
Cornet W. Marriott,.....attached to 1st Regt L. C.
Surgeon M. T. Kays,..... 12th Regt. N. I.

2. Major J. Crawford, Hon. Major, 6th Regiment, is appointed President of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble this morning, in the room of Major T. L. Groundwater reported sick. *With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor.*

3. Serjeant C. Bell of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's Non-effective list as Serjeant, and appointed Serjeant Major to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

4. The General Court Martial assembled at Poona on the 1st ultimo, and of which Lieutenant Colonel W. Fendall of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons is President, is dissolved.

5. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Poona on the 8th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Bholla Sing of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry is president, is dissolved.

6. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Dapoolie on the 11th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Nunda Rea, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry is president, is dissolved.

7. The Native General Court Martial re-assembled at Hursole on the 11th ultimo, and of which Subedar Major Gunga Sing of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is President, is dissolved.

8. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant G. F. Sympson.—European Regiment, from 1st December, to do. To await the arrival of his Regiment at Bombay.

Lieutenant and Battalion Captain R. Hutt.—14th Regiment Native Infantry, from 1st Dec. to 31st Dec. On urgent private affairs, to proceed to Ahmednuggur.

Ensign L. Scott.—17th Regiment Native Infantry, from ditto to ditto On medical certificate, to remain at Bombay.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. H. Hobson.—20th Regiment Native Infantry, from ditto, to ditto. ditto.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 2nd December, 1837

1. The unfits of the Bombay European Regiment, will appear before the Medical Board on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M. and at the Adjutant General's Office on Wednesday next at the same hour, for examination.

STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lieut. Col.*
Adjutant General of the Army.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1837.

No. 510.—The following promotions are mode:—

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) V. Kennedy to be Colonel, vice Lewis deceased.—Date of Rank. 4th September 1837.

Senior Major C. Davies to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Kennedy premoted.—Do. do.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. Saunders to be Major, Lieutenant A. Hamerton to be Captain, and Ensign T. Postans to be Lieutenant, in succession to Davies promoted.—Do. do.

No. 511.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 27th instant. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction, as a temporary measure, Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead's being ordered to undertake the duties of the Civil Surgeon at

Sholapore, in consequence of Assistant Surgeon Leggett having been reported sick, and unfit for the performance of duty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

HIGH WATER TABLE,—7TH DECEMBER, 1837.

Thursday	6 50	7 24
Friday	7 57	8 27

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Col. J. Morrison, Resident Bushire.
Lieut. Henry Ash'on, 10th N. I. from Europe.
Ensign J. M. Browne, Staff from Poonah.
Vety. Surg. Hilton, B. H. Artillery, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Bt. Capt. Candy. Suptg. Govt. Schools, to Southern Conkan,
Cornet Simpson, 1st Lt. Cav. to Rajcote.
Lieutenant R. Creed artiliery to Ahmednugeer.
Captain C. H. Johnson 3d Regiment N. I. to Asseerghur.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5th.—Barque Sophia, Joseph Grimewood, Master from Calcutta, 9th October, 1837.

Passengers.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mill, and Family, Colonel de Hezeta.

Do. Barque Hero W, W. Hughes, Master, from Calcutta, 28th Oct. 1837.

Do. Ship Malabar, H. B. Bax, Master, from London, 22d July, Portsmouth, 4th Aug. Start Pt. 6th Aug. Madeira, 17th Aug. Columbo, 16th November and Goa 1st December.

Passengers.—Mrs. Salter, Miss. Salter, Miss E. Salter, Miss. L. Salter, Right. Honorable Sir R. W. Horton, Bart, Captain Stannus,—Blair Esq.—Bone Esq. Lieutenant Ashton, 10th N. I. Mr. Hilton, B. H. Artillery, (Honorable Mrs. Mackenzie. Mrs. Deverill, and Child, Miss. S. Mackenzie, Miss. C. S. Mackenzie, Miss. L. S. Mackenzie, Miss. Price, Miss. Layard, Miss. Crosswaith, Honorable, Stewart Mackenzie, Captain Deverill, J. C. Caulfield, Esq. Keith J. Mackenzie Esq. S. Virtue, Esq. J. Layard, Esq. Three European—female Servants, Two Male Servants, one Native landed at Ceylon.)

DEPARTURES.

5th.—Ship Tory, Archd. Reid, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances Emma. Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore. Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drangan.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultanaand Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Maimeedee.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1837

The departure of the Governor General to the upper Provinces has been followed by the publication of several acts of Council which possess but little interest, except one which relates to the hiring of coolies or labourers for the purpose of employing them out of the Territories of the Company, and another to the use of the Persian Language. The latter authorises the Governor General to dispense with any provision of the Bengal Code which enjoins the use of the Persian Language in any judicial proceeding or any proceeding relating to the revenue, and to prescribe what language and character shall be used in any such proceeding. So that at length this strange anomaly, which imposed both upon the conqueror and the conquered the use of a language foreign to them both, for the purpose of preventing, as one should suppose, each party from understanding the other and based upon sound Leadenhall Street reasoning, stands some chance of being swept away by the force of opinion in this country annihilating the absurdities of other people. It is exceedingly difficult to comprehend what purposes could originally have been answered by the adoption of a foreign language in those important and jealously scrutinised branches of the public service, in which it was more that ever necessary that the possessors of the country and their subjects should have the best possible means of communication ; such as are matters of revenue and the administration of Justice. The other enactment relating to the hiring of Coolies for the purpose of working them in the Sugar Colony of Mauritius has more important bearings that it appears at first sight to possess. Although the act has a more general application and extends to any service to be performed without the Territory of the Company, yet the engagement of natives of this country, which has now been in practice for the last 2 or 3 years for the purpose of supplying the requisite labour in the Isle of France is the especial object for which this Act was promulgated. Contented as we are to welcome an enactment of this nature, feeling with what facility the unrestricted exportation of labourers may tend to create another species of slavery under the *pretext* of *free labour*, we are yet not satisfied that the act has gone far enough for securing the objects in its contemplation. The act provides that no native, who has made a contract for service to be performed without the Company's Territories, shall embark on board any vessel without the order of the Government or a permit of an authorized officer. The third section then declares "that before any permit, shall be granted "by any such officer, such native, and also the person "with whom such native has contracted or an authorized "Agent of that person, shall personally appear before "that officer and shall exhibit a memorandum of the "contract written both in English and in the mother "tongue of such Native, which memorandum shall spe-"cify the nature the term and the wages of the service "as settled by the contract;" and the 4th Section limits the duration of the service to 5 years. Now it is the third Section with which we are not satisfied, but we will first notice what appears to us an inaccuracy in the 4th. We presume the intention of the legislature was that in no case should the service stipulated for exceed 5 years, and, consistently with such meaning, we are unable to understand the import of such part of the following sentence as we have printed in *Italics*, "no such permit shall be granted unless the contract of "service shall be made determinable on the expiration "of one term of not more than 5 years to be reckoned "from the date of the contract *or of successive terms* "*none of which shall exceed 5 years.*" If the Government then intended, although it had determined that the period of an engagement shall not exceed 5 years, that a Coolie might nevertheless, on the same or different pieces of paper, hire himself for several successive periods of 5 years, then we confess, knowing the advantage which could and will be taken of such an undefined authorization, that this is tantamount to a repeal of the abolition act and a re-enactment of Slavery. If however the Government desired to be understood, as we believe it did, that one period or several joint periods of service should not exceed the 5 years, then does the expresssion of the Act appear most erroneous and insufficient to secure its object ; for, as we read it, the words instead of bearing that limited interpretation would imply that several consecutive periods of 5 years might be stipulated for. It was not without a great struggle and a large pecuniary sacrifice that the British Nation succeeded in taking the chain from the neck of her coloured subjects in the Colonies, and sensible as we are of the avidity with which every pretext, for continuing the servile condition of some races of mankind, will be seized upon by those who have not yet forgotten the sweets of unpaid and unremunerated labour, we confess we view with suspicion every measure which may afford an excuse to the late slave holders and dealers to traffic any longer with the strength the nerves the limbs and the lives of their victims. But that which we mainly object to in this enactment is the defect in the third section, which permits any person whatever to embark labourers for a distant colony or country, without taking from him any guarantee for the fulfilment of his engagement or that of his principal, if he be an agent. All that the act requires is the consent of the authorities here, and that the terms of the contract should be specified and understood, but what is there to secure its fulfilment towards the labourer. No security is taken of the hirer, and we can confidently assure our local administrators that none will be exacted elsewhere. What therefore is there to prevent a *Man of straw* being the agent in every contract, and so rendering nugatory all the precautionary measures which the legislature has adopted in its anxiety to protect the emigrant labourer.

The Spanish Capital was in the middle of last September witness to a singular discussion which ensued between General Sevane and other Officers in the Army of the Queen. It appears that General Sevane had in a speech pronounced at a meeting of the Cortes made severe allusions to the conduct of some of the Officers under his orders. The consequence of this was that General Sevane their Commander was engaged in a series of duels, in one of which he was severely wounded. Another result of the speech was a correspondence in the Madrid papers, in which the aspersed officers, Sevane himself, Espartero and Mendizabel took part. The letters of the officers are described to us as being replete with boasting and recrimination against their accuser before the Cortes. The points chiefly dwelt on were the supposed delinquency of the General in not having attempted to prevent the murder of General Quesada, and his alleged cowardice in the North of Spain, where it was urged he abstained from any "*personal venture in the rebel's fight*" at Fuentarabia and Irun. Sevane is reported to have very satisfactorily refuted both accusations, and to have reasserted with energy his charge of a great want of discipline and soldier-like conduct against the officers, whom he accused of deserting their standards, in sight of the enemy, in order to forward a political movement in the Capital. The general also alleged a want of firmness against Espartero in failing to punish these officers by decimation. The letter of Espartero is a very long one, the object of which was to describe the situation of the army under the administration of Mendizabel.

Our correspondent at *Alexandria* informs us, that news had just reached that place of a most lamentable accident which occurred a few days ago upon the Nile to a Lieut. Gerard of H. M. 70 Regt. who was on his way to visit Thebes, and when about a week's journey above Cairo was drowned. The only particulars yet known were that he was sitting on the deck of his boat at night, when in a sudden squall of wind he was thrown from his chair overboard, and his body was not found until 54 hours afterwards 20 miles lower down on the bank of the River in the hands of three Arabs. The property is on its way to his brother at Malta who is an Officer in the same regiment.

The two Houses here of Zizinia and Tozsizza have today concluded an arrangement with the Government to furnish it with their drafts upon Constantinople for the payment of the annual Tribute to the Porte, to the amount of ten millions of Piastres against a discount of 5¼ per cent upon their drafts. The half of the above amount is to be repaid them by sale of about 25,000 Cantars of Cotton at the average price of the last sale viz. $10—17¼ piastres per cantar and the remainder in cash from the proceeds of the next sales. The "Nile" Steamer is ordered to be got in readiness to proceed instanter to Constantinople with the said drafts.—*Our correspondent's letter Alexandria 23 Sept.*

Extract of a letter from on board the *Walmer Castle* off Cochin 26th November.

"On the evening of the 22d, being off Mangalore, we had a severe storm of lightning and thunder;—our main-top-gallant mast was shivered, the main topmast cap split and *all* the sails on the main mast split or torn by the electric fluid ; one Lascar severely, and two Europeans slightly hurt. It was a frightful *instant*,—A crack, a shriek, and the Quarter Deck enveloped in flames! Part of the main top fell on Deck. We have anchored here for a few hours to get some Iron work put to rights."

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—NOVEMBER 15.

We are happy to find that the Government are setting in good earnest about the repair of the road to Bangalore, they having become convinced of the interesting fact, that, before a rational assurance can be gained of having a Mail Coach, or Mail Cart or mounted Dawk, it is infallibly necessary that there should be a road fit for the one or the other of them to travel upon. Lieutenant Worster a very active and talented Officer of Artillery has been appointed to the special manangement of the repairs on the Madras side, and he will have successive gangs of Convicts placed under his orders for the execution of the work. We trust that the necessary expenditure for completing a good and substantial road will be dealt out with no niggard hand, and above all that when constructed, means will be taken to *preserve* it in a state of constant efficiency. The nursery proverb that "a stitch in time saves nine" is a very wise and sound maxim, and no where more applicable than in the economy of roads. Hitherto however an entirely opposite principle seems to have been pursued throughout this Presidency (if we except the shining spot amidst the general obscurity, Salem) and the most necessary roads are allowed to go into ruin as if, at that stage alone, could the expense of repairs be rendered necessary and justifiable. The process of this breaking up is speedy—a road, originally but ill constructed, soon gets in some parts deeply cut by the sharp wheels of a laden Bandy ; another follows and enlarges the cuts till they grow into holes ; rain falls and collects in these holes ; succeeding Bandies to avoid the pools pass and break down the soft earth around them, by which means the deposit of water is extended and the final stage of total destruction is soon arrived at. The remedy for all this is alone to be found in a careful and scientific formation of the original road, both as to the materials employed and the shape and level given to it ; and then by a constant and vigilant superintendence over it to detect and promptly repair injuries whereever committed, thus keeping a constant due level and allowing all water to drain off speedily and completely. The only place east of the Cape were these rules are adhered to is in Ceylon, and the splendid road from Colombo to Kandy is preserved by the steady care of the authorities to repair every trifling injury as soon as found apparent. Had the same plan been followed in the Madras Presidency we should now be free from the universal outcry that reaches us of the dangers and difficulties of travelling ; and no parts elicit louder complaints than those in the immediate vicinity of Madras —the Northern, Western, and Southern roads are alike a mass of swamps ! That the constant supervision and care we urge would in the long run prove the truest economy all experience in more civilized countries amply confirms ; and, if we wished to make the calculation near home, the road from Madras to Poonamallee would furnish us a striking example. This road was admirably constructed about seven years ago by that most useful Corps the Pioneers at an expense, if we are rightly informed, of about 70,000 Rupees. Its length was about 10 or 11 miles, for which about 60 Rupees a month must we fancy be a most liberal allowance for a watchful and regular repair : this for the 7 years would be about 5,000 Rupees. Neglect however has now reduced the work to such a condition that it will require upwards of 20,000 Rupees to renew it in a proper serviceable state !

The intercourse between Bangalore and Madras is sufficiently great, and the probability of its increase with an improved means of prosecuting it so strong as, to mark the communicating road a fit one for any *experiment* it might be desired to try. The present repairs, of themselves, cannot however be looked at simply in this light. Good roads are universally desired and universally needed to promote the comfort and welfare and (phrase rich in meaning but too often employed in a mere conventional sense) to develope the natural resources of the country, whose value is neutralized from their being confined to the spot of their birth. Let our Rulers then seek to "mend their ways" in all their rich but paralyzed districts over the Presidency : the present copious Monsoon promises an abundant harvest, let them pester the Supreme Court for authority to disburse at an early day what is requisite to enable the ryot to get the full value of his land's produce viz : by a facility of transporting it from place to place ; and let the stigma upon the civilization of our policy be removed, which indubitably hangs where we see one district enjoying plenty and its neighbour suffering under want, because the risk and expense of transit, from the absence of roads, will not allow relief from the fisrt to be furnished to the last at other than a ruinous cost.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN Nov. 13.

FUTURE CONSORT OF OUR MAIDEN QUEEN.—As people here have their own little speculations regarding the future consort of our maiden Queen, as well as people at home, it may not be amiss to set at rest the doubts which appear to prevail as to Her Majesty's power to marry a subject of the British Crown. The following is from the *Atlas* :—

'CAN THE QUEEN MARRY A SUBJECT?—Certainly. The Royal Marriage Act of Geo. III. reserved the power of dispensation to the crown in such cases. The Marriage Act states—'That no descendant of his late Majesty King George II, male or female, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) shall be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in council.' Without this provision, such marriage is declared to be null and void, but such permission the Queen has only to give herself, and she may if she please, exalt to the dignity of King consort any gentleman being a Protestant, whether a foreigner or a native of these realms.

We believe it is in *Tom Thumb*, that somebody proposes to order out the grenadiers for the Queen's selection. Her present Majesty, it is said, prefers the Dragoons, and the orders are therefore two to one on Lord Elphinstone against Prince George of Cambridge and lord Fitz Allan.

ENGLISHMAN.—NOVEMBER 22.

THE ERNAAD, We mentioned the other day that the *Ernaad* Captain Hill, had been added to the number of vessels equipping for the conveyance of passengers to Cosseir. We now learn that this vessel has already obtained a fair share of passengers ; Messrs. D. C. Smyth and H. P. Russell, of the Civil Service, Captain M. G. White and others, whose names we are not at equal liberty to mention, having engaged cabins for the trip. Captain Hill, the Commander of the vessel, is well known and respected in this port ; and when we add that the *Ernaad* is being fitted out by that liberal gentlemen, Rustomjee Cowasjee, we need say no more to ensure to parties proceeding in her every comfort and accommodation the most fastidious can desire. The vessel is appointed to sail positively the first week in January, and has our best wishes for a prosperous voyage.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU,—Nov. 23.

It has been decided that H. M's. 3d Dragoons, for whose transport by water application had been made to Government, will proceed by land to their destination at Cawnpore, where they will be mounted with the horses of the 11th Dragoons which that Regiment will leave behind it on its embarkation for the Presidency. The date of the departure hence of the relieving corps is not yet fixed, but it will, most probably be postponed until the reunion at Head Quarters of the other detachments, which we understand, are expected on board the *Moira*, in the course of two or three weeks. The military authorities here seem to have been taken in some degree by surprize at the arrival of this Regiment earlier than what they had reason to anticipate ; and, from the unknown and rank state of the grass upon the glacis of the Fort, where their encampment has been fixed, the parties which arrived by the *London* and *Elphinstone*, appear to have been exposed to some discomfort, which young soldiers newly arrived in the East, are less able to contend against, and more likely to suffer from, than older hands. The detachments for other regiments in Bengal which are now in Fort William, with any which may shortly arrive, will probably accompany the march of the 3d Dragoons to the Upper Provinces ; and a company or two of Native Infantry will, we presume, as usual, be detached from Barrackpore on escort duty with their camp. No arrangements have as yet been announced for the conveyance of the 11th Dragoons from Cawnpore, nor is the probable date of their departure known ; but it is understood, as we have before stated, that they will travel by water.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 23.

We are glad to discover in the following particulars (from the *Hurkaru*) of the affray in which some of the Officers of H. M. 9th Regt. have been engaged at Chandernagore, a very different statement of the affair from that which we took from the *Englishman* yesterday ; differing in the gratifying circumstance that no lives were lost, and the provocation which excited the native villagers appears to have been quite unintentional and the effect of a misunderstanding :

"Four officers of the 9th, stationed at Chinsurah, Captain D———, Lieutenants B., H., and C., started on Friday afternoon on a shooting excursion. They proceeded along the banks of the river until they had, without being aware of it, passed the southern boundary of the Hooghly Station, and got within the French Territory. They had proceeded on until they came to a large chur connected with the bank of the river, not keeping together but straggling. They were wandering about on the *chur* nearly opposite a temple on the bank, when some natives, of whom a great many were looking at them, pointed to some pigs which were running about on the chur. The officers, thinking that the natives meant them to fire at the pigs, did so, and shot three of them. At first no notice appeared to be taken of this proceeding, but presently a crowd of natives rushed down the ba armed with *latties* and shouting "*huri bole ! huri bole* The officers were not only taken by surprize, but bein separated, were not in a condition to defend themselve and were unwilling to fire, their guns being loaded wi ball. Lieutenant H. was saved by the fortunate interpo sition of some of the Police, and young Lieutenant C. b some means made his escape into the Hooghly Territory were he was safe. The crowd rushed upon Lieuten B., knocked him down with their heavy latties, and b him in a most unmerciful manner, his head being c open and his body covered with severe contu sions. Captain D——— was knocked down by large brick bat, which for the time completely stunne him, the natives then fell upon, beat him dreadfully wi their latties, stamped upon his chest, inflicted a severe wound on one of his legs, and in short seemed bent o murdering him. Being a powerful man, as soon as h recovered from the effect of the blow with the brick bat he struggled desperately ; but the natives seized him an dragged him up the bank towards the temple, and suc ceeded in getting him there, although in the way, b knocked several of them down. When they got him int the temple their object seemed to be to immolate him o the shrine ; for a man attempted repeatedly to stab hi in the heart, and in fending off the Knife, Capt. D. fingers have been severely cut. That he would have bee murdered there, had not some respectable natives come u and interfered, there can be no doubt. They prevaile upon the people to desist from their pursose ; but th wretches, even in acceding to the request, manifeste further brutality, for instead of carrying him, they actu ally dragged him by the heels with his head upon th ground, for nearly a mile towards Chandernagore an when he was length released by the Police and brough to that place, he was nearly suffocated with the rush o blood to his head. Capt. D. and Lieut. B., the othe Officer so severely injured, were brought to the house o Monsieur Thires, where they received the kindest atte tion not only from that gentleman, but from the ladies o his family and some other ladies of Chandernagore, wh came in and also assisted the Doctor of the station i dressing their wounds, and vied with each other in th sympathy they evinced for the sufferers. Nothing could exceed the kindness they experienced. Their depositions were taken in due form, every effort will no doubt b made to arrest some of the leaders of this savage an cowardly assault. The two Officers so severely injured were brought into Chinsurah in the evening, and are, we are happy to state, both doing well."

FORT WILLIAM.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 20TH NOV. 1837.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 20th November 1837, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded. Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information :

ACT NO XXVIII. OF 1837.

It is hereby enacted, that so much of Section VII Regulation X. of 1829 of the Bengal Code, as directs that the Officer to whom the management of the Stamp Duties may be transferred shall be a Covenanted Officer, be repealed.

ACT No. XXXIX. OF 1837.

It is hereby enacted, that from the First day of December 1837, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an Order in Council, to dispose either generally or within such local limits as may to him seem meet, with any provision of any Regulation of the Bengal Code, which enjoins the use of the Persian language in any Judicial proceeding or in any proceeding relating to the Revenue, and to prescribe the language and character to be used in such proceedings.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day it shall be lawful for the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to delegate all or any of the powers given to him by this Act, to any subordinate authority, under such restrictions as may to the said Governor General of India in Council seem meet.

ACT No. XXX. OF 1837.

It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, all Aumeens of police who have been or may be appointed according to Section XL. Regulation XI. of 1816, of the Madras Code, to act with the Police powers vested in Tuhsildars by that Regulation, shall possess all Police powers and Criminal Judicial powers which are vested in Tuhsildars within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, by any Law or Regulation whatever, and shall be subject to all provisions to which, by any Law or Regulation, Tuhsildars are subject, in respect of any of those powers.

ACT No. XXXI, OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted that so much of Act No. XVII. of 1835, as directs that certain Coins issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company shall bear on the obverse the head of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be suspended, till the Governor General of India in Council shall, by an Order in Council, declare those parts of the said Act to be again in force.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that till the said Governor General in Council shall make such an Order in Council as is aforesaide, the said Coins shall bear on their obverse the head of His late Majesty, William the Fourth.

ACT No. XXXII. OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, Act No. V. of 1837, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, no Native of India, except as hereinafter excepted, who makes a contract of service to be performed without the Territories of the East India Company, shall embark, in pursuance of such contract, on board of any Vessel, at any place, within the said Territories, without an Order from the Government of the Presidency to which such place may belong, or a Permit from an Officer authorized to act in that behalf by the Governor in Council of the Presidency, if there be a Council of that Presidency, but if there be no Council, then, by the Governor thereof.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that before any such Permit shall be granted by any such Officer, such Native and also the person with whom such Native has contracted, or an authorized Agent of that person, shall personally appear before that Officer and shall exhibit a memorandum of the contract written both in English and in the mother tongue of such Native, which memorandum shall specify the nature, the terms, and the wages of the service, as settled by the contract.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no such Permit shall be granted, unless the contract of service shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, to be reckoned from the date of the contract, or of successive terms, none of which shall exceed five years ; and unless such contract shall contain a stipulation that such Native shall be conveyed back to the port at which he is embarked, free of charge to himself, at the expiration of his service.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Officer to examine the said Native, and the person with whom that Native has contracted, or the Agent of that person, touching the terms of the contract, and shall cause those terms to be distinctly explained to the said Native.

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VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said Officer shall be satisfied that the said Native fully understands the terms of the contract, and is desirous to fulfil the same, the said Officer shall make and sign on the back of the written memorandum aforesaid, a note to the effect that the said written memorandum has been inspected by him the said Officer; and such note shall be a Permit, authorizing the said Native to embark; and the memorandum of contract, with the Permit so written thereupon, shall be delivered to the Native, to be kept by him during his service.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that if application is made for Permits, authorizing more than twenty Natives to embark on board of any one vessel, it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid to summon the person in charge of that vessel, and examine that person as to the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that vessel, and to inspect that vessel, or by an order under his hand, to depute any other person to inspect the same.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Officer aforesaid shall not grant Permits authorizing a greater number of Natives then twenty to embark on board of any one vessel unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food and medical attendance provided for such Natives on board of that vessel, will be sufficient for their health.

IX. And it is hereby enacted that the Officer aforesaid said shall keep a Register of all Natives to whom he shall grant such Permits as aforesaid which Register shall specify their names the periods of the contracts, the dates of the permits, the places of their destination and the vessel on board of which they are permitted to embark; —and also the names of the parties with whom the contracts are made and of the Agents of such parties as appear by Agents, and of the Masters of the vessels on which such natives are permitted to embark.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that for every such Permit it shall be lawful for the Officer aforesaid, to require that a fee not exceeding One Rupee, shall be paid by the person with whom the Native to whom the Permit relates has contracted or by the authorized Agent of that person.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in charge of any vessel, at any place within the Territories of the East India Company, shall knowingly suffer any such Native as is aforesaid, to embark on board of that vessel in pursuance of any such contract as is aforesaid, without either an order from the Government of the Presidency to which such place may belong, or such a Permit as is aforesaid being produced to him by the Native so embarking, shall, on conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees for every Native so suffered to embark, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days for every Native so suffered to embark.

XII. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to apply to any Native Seaman, who shall embark on board of any vessel in pursuance of a contract to navigate that vessel, or to any person who shall embark as a menial servant.

Act No. XXXIII. or 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, the provisions of Clauses Second and Third, Section IV. Regulation IV. of 1821, of the Madras Code, shall apply to all petty offences cognizable by heads of District Police, as well as to petty thefts.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any head of District Police shall, under those provisions report any case whatever to a Magistrate for final orders, such head of District Police shall state precisely in his report the description and extent of the punishment which in his opinion is proper to be inflicted in that case; and the said Magistrate, if he give orders at variance in any respect with that opinion, shall record his reasons for varying from it.

Act No. XXXIV. of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, Section VI. Regulation VIII of 1837, of the Madras Code, shall be repealed; and that it shall be lawful for Magistrates, under the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, to send persons for trial, committal, or confinement, to Principal Sudder Aumeens, any provision of any Regulation to the contrary notwithstading.

II. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to send any European or American, for such purpose, to a Principal Sudder Aumeen; but that Magistrates shall send Europeans and Americans, for trial, committal, or confinement, to the Criminal Judges, as heretofore.

Act No. XXXV. of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, all provisions of any Regulation of the Madras Code which direct that any translations of Decrees passed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, or by the Provincial Courts, or by the Courts of Zillah Judges, or by the Auxiliary Courts, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be attached or appended to those Decrees, or shall be furnished to parties in the Suits wherein those Decrees are passed, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, an Abstract of every such Decree. containing a succinct statement of the grounds of judgment, shall, on the day of the promulgation of the Decree, be entered in the Diary of the Court passing the Decree; and every party in the Suit wherein the Decree is passed. shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of that Abstract, on application for a copy thereof, or with a translation of that Abstract in a current language of the District or Country, on application for such a translation.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, all rules now in force within the Presidency of Fort St. George, for determining from what days the limited periods for appealing from Decrees of the Sudder Adawlut, or of the Zillah Judges, or of the Zillah Assistant Judges, or of the Zillah Registers, shall be computed, shall be repealed; and that such limited periods for appealing from any such Decree shall be computed from the day on which the Decree is sealed and signed, agreeably to Sec. XXVII. Regulation III. of 1802 of the Madras Code: Provided always, that if, within such limited period as aforesaid, an application be made by a Plaintiff or Defendant for a copy of the Decree, or for a copy or a translation of the Abstract mentioned in the Clause last preceding or for both a copy of the Decree, and a copy or a translation of the Abstract, and if the Document or Documents so applied for be not delivered or tendered on the same day to the party applying, then, for every day of such delay, not attributable to that party, a day shall be added to the period allowed for appealing, in as far as the right of that party is concerned.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the day on which the time for appealing will expire, shall be certified at the end of every document furnished to any party according to the last preceding Clause.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that on the day on which any such Decree is sealed and signed, the day on which the original limited period for appealing will expire shall be proclaimed in open Court.

Act No. XXXVI. of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the Fifteenth day of December 1837, the jurisdiction vested in Collectors, Subordinate Collectors and Assistant Collectors, by Regulations IX. of 1822 and VII. of 1828, of the Madras Code, in cases of embezzlement of public money, and of the falsification, or concealment of any public account, record, voucher, or document, relating to any public property, by any person of any of the classes described in the Third Clause of Section II, of the said Regulation IX, of 1822.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, all provisions of either of the said Regulations IX. of 1822 and VII. of 1828, which apply to cases of the embezzling of public money, shall apply to cases of the embezzling of any public property whatever, by persons of any of the classes described in the Third Clause of Section II. of the said Regulation IX. of 1822: and that all provisions of either of those Regulations which apply to cases of the falsification, destruction, or concealment of any public account, record, voucher, or document relating to public money, shall apply to cases of the falsification, destruction, or concealment of any public account, record, voucher, or document, relating to any public property whatever, by persons of any of the said classes.

Act No. XXXVII. or 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the First day of January 1838, so much of Section 26 Regulation XIII. 1827 of the Bombay Code, as requires that the Special Courts for the trial of persons charged with offences of a political nature shall forward their proceedings to the Governor in Council, be repealed; and those Courts shall from the said First day of January 1838, forward their proceedings to the Foujdarry Adawlut.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the Foujdary Adawlut, on the receipt of any trials referred to them under this Act, shall proceed thereupon according to the rules in force with respect to other trials referred to them; except that they shall in every instance report their sentence, with the whole of the proceedings held upon the case, to the Governor in Council, and shall wait the orders of Government before they direct their sentence to be carried into execution.

Act No. XXXVIII. of 1837.

It is hereby enacted, in modification of the provision contained in Section IX. Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal Code, that no person shall, by reason of his not being in the Civil, Military, or Medical branch of the service, be incapable of being appointed a local Agent under that Regulation.

Ross D MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India,

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—Sept. 26.

The Ministers who disgrace the Queen's service, and disgust the pride of all constitutional Englishmen, in answer to our reproach that they have long been abandoned by the wealth, the birth, the intelligence, the moral influence, and whatever constitutes the soul of a civilized community, boast that they have nevertheless a "sure and certain majority" of members of the House of Commons returned for Ireland, who will enable them to carry their measures, or, if not, to retain their places in spite of the Conservative power. We bow to the dignity of such self-congratulation.

When, however, certain of our Conservative allies make this same boast of an Irish Papist majority in default of an English one a reproach to Ministers, who, having avowedly forfeited the confidence of Great Britain, are not ashamed to fall back upon so unworthy and so vile a substitute, they, the Ministers, through their partisans of the press, contrive to shift their mode of extenuation—refer the country to the lists of members returned at the last election; and, in a tone of snappish insolence, cry out —"What slanderers you are—what infamous liars—to "call such an assemblage of brilliant names as these by "the opprobrious epithetof Papists, when there are no "less than seventeen Protestants out of a list of one-and-"twenty! Men of fortune too, of high connexion— "Whigs—nay, Courtiers. Who in the world ever heard "of so foul a calumny?"

Now, this deserves a word of notice. If we charge the Melbourne Cabinet with keeping office in spite of the political, moral, and religious feeling of Great Britain, may we not safely appeal to the tremendous preponderance of county members, not less than 135 out of 189, in support of such an accusation? If, again, we charge them with having no set-off whatsoever against the declared hostility of Great Britain but an Irish Papist majority, returned on the sole condition of voting "black, white? for the overthrow of the Protestant Church and state in Ireland —is it a fair answer, or a downright and despicable quibble, to tell us, that of the members constituting that Irish Papist majority, the greater number do not go to mass at all, but pass in their own persons for Protestants? We say it is no answer, but a paltry shuffle. The grand, nay the only, question is—on what interest, on what political professions, and pledged to what course of political and party measures, have the Ministerial partisans in Ireland offered themselves as candidates at the hustings, and by *what interest and by what description of voters* have they been returned?

If the parties returned to Parliament (we say nothing of the sort of tenure by which many of them hold their seats, or for how long or brief a period) but if they have pledged themselves to vote when opportunity offer for one and all of the O'Connell measures, which go under his nick-name of "justice to "Ireland," or if—waving for a time the vote for such measures—they make common cause with Mr. Daniel O'Connell in trucking and bartering "justice to "Ireland"—that is to say, making a sale of the country for an understood price, which price is the transfer to O'Connell, or his nominees and representatives, of the Government patronage, civil, military, political, and judicial, throughout Ireland; and if, in consequence of such pledges, Mr. Daniel O'Connell has by his agents, the Popish priests, prevailed upon the electors, in spite of their landlords, to give their suffrages for the above parties, stipulating, that in consideration of the bargain alluded to, made for his own selfish benefit and profit, the said parties, being returned, shall vote as the Ministers require of them, it is clear that members so returned, and forming a majority of the Irish representation, are neither more nor less than a "Papist majority," whether individually they go to church or not, because they are sent into Parliament on the Popish interest, pledged as mercenaries to carry out ths scheme of Popish warfare against our Church and State, the sworn tools and slaves of a Popish master, not daring to move but as he bids them.

None will deny that if Mr. Daniel O'Connell wants only tools to execute his purposes, the best possible tools that he can employ are by no means Papists, upon whom he might reckon as a thing of course; but Protestants, whose name and reputed creed will help to throw dust in the eyes of credulous Engishmen, and to persuade them that "things cannot be so bad, nor the measures projected "against our Protestant institutions so destructive, for see "there are Protestants who support them." O'Connell was cunning enough to comprehend the use that he might make of Protestant *names* for the accomplishment of anti-Protestant objects, and we find that he has used them pretty freely. He has discovered men who call themselves Protestants (that is, men who may be anything, not being regular Papists)—men who want nothing of religious Popery save the creed, but who, in respect of political Popery, are of the faith of whoever pays them, and these gentlemen "do the Agitator "yeomen service." They take his wages, fight under his colours, bolster up his influence, and vote for his lieutenant in Downing-street through thick and thin.

This, then, is the degradation into which Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell have plunged themselves —this is the abyss of lowliness into which they have fallen. They are as much automata as so many clockwork figures would up and directed at the maker's pleasure. They will bring in any bills, or cushion any, as Mr. Daniel O'Connell, the Papist lawyer, Repealer, Agitator, Whig vilifier, Whig bridle-holder, may whisper them. Ballot, sham suffrage, elective Peers, priest-ridden corporations, abolition of all subsistence for Protestant clergy, but a yearly allowance dependent on the vote of a House of Commons wherein the majority takes its cue from *him!*—these—each and all of these—the Melbourne Cabinet *must* bring forward if he commands them. At the present moment he thinks the snugger game is to wait for the further ripening of the pear. He therefore tells Lord Melbourne openly— "Here, my old boy, you may take breath for one other "session. Let me have a few thousand more policemen, "of the right sort—a bench of magistrates of the right sort "—some clerks of the peace of the right sort—assistant "barristers, ay, and judge (*all of the right sort*, d'ye see); "and then, my honest *Lockit*, I, your *Peach'em*, won't "say a word about your pickings for the next twelve "month."

Such is the true pictuture of that so-called statesman and his colleagues, whom we hear of through the Court Newsman from day to day, as fulfilling his portion of the Irish rebel's bargain, under the bright eye of his and our honoured Sovereign.

When we consider that Her Majesty has been held up to the Irish as a writer of "election squibs," and that the Lords and Ladies who are placed about her have thought the liveries of the Sheriff's servants "a dainty sight to set before the Queen," we ought not, perhaps, to be astonished at any freedom, however unbecoming or disgusting, that the creatures of the Ministers may take with Her Majesty. We confess, however, that it was not without surprise that we read in that Government print which is supposed to be under the immediate patronage of Lord Palmerston the following peice of blackguardism, which the person who inserted it appears to have borrowed from the coarse and congenial columns of one of the penny unstamped!

"THE ROYAL STUD.—'Put on your bonnet aud come along with me, mother,' said Her Majesty to the Duchess of Kent. 'They make such a fuss about my selling the Royal stud, that we will go into the stable and have a look at it.' Her Majesty and her mother consequently entered the stable, where they found a regular Sam in charge of the stud. 'What horse is that? inquired Victoria. 'We calls him Lyndhurst,' said the groom, 'for he's such a regular devil for going from side to side.' The Queen condescended to smile. 'But,' asked Her Majesty, 'what is that creature that will not rise?' 'We calls that great black beast Phillpott,' said the man, 'for, come in ven you vill, it's always a *lying*, just as you sees it now.' Her Majesty was a little bit astonished at these home truths. 'But what is the name of that poor animal?' inquired Her Majesty, pointing to a horse *sadly* out of condition. 'That's Londonderry,' replied the man, 'and a most capital name it is for the poor creature. Come up, Londonderry—come over, you warmint. We calls him Londonderry because he's so precious *weak* in the *understanding*.' Oh, fie!' said the Queen,' 'I mustn't hear that. Take care, mother, that other creature will kick you.' 'Don't mind him, your old Ladyship,' said the groom,' 'that poor beast is quite harmless. It's particlar *wicious*, but too old to hurt any one. We name him Wynford.' The Queen and her mother began to think the groom almost one too many for them, but Victoria, with her usual quickness, resolved on saying something brilliant before she left the stable. 'What are those thin animals at the other end? inquired she, with at one of surpassing sweetness. 'Them thin ones is thorough bred, ma'am,' replied the stableman, civilly. 'Oh, thorough *bread*, are they? I think thorough *bone* would be more appropriate. Come along, mother.' And the Queen tripped out, followed by the Duchess of Kent, leaving the groom in an hysteric of laughter at the Royal pleasantry."

What will the Government prints treat their "loyal" readers with next, on the subject of HER MAJESTY?

Advices from Bayonne of the 22d inst. state that the English had evacuated Fuentarabia, leaving a battalion of Spanish troops to garrison the place. The *Phare* mentions, that previous to their quitting Fuentarabia an inventory of the artillery and ammunition belonging to the British Government, and remaining in the town, had been drawn up and signed by the Spanish military authorities, with whom they were left for its defence. Brigadier O'Donnell had resumed his former positions at Ernani. His troops inspired him with so little confidence that it was not likely that he would undertake any other movement. There was reason to hope, that the announcement of the massacre of the English prisoners, published by the *Sentinelle*, was unfounded. It appears positive, however, that a few soldiers of the Legion were put to death in the first moment of exasperation.

Another letter from Bayonne of the same date mentions, that a Colonel of the Tiradores of Isabel, and two members of the provincial deputation of Navarre, had arrived on the preceding evening in Bayonne, for the purpose of selling the plate and jewels belonging to the churches of Pampeluna. The former consisted of 70,900 ounces in silver, and 70 ounces in gold, and a certain quantity of precious stones, trinkets, jewels, &c. The proceeds of the sale of those objects, which had been ordered by the Viceroy, were to be appropriated to the wants of the army. When the convoy left Pampaluna, on the 19th, matters had not changed in any important respect. The place was garrisoned by five revolted battalions, under the orders of Colonel Iriarte. The latter having proposed, through the medium of the Viceroy, to Brigadier Ulibarri to join him with the column of the Ribera in an attack on Estella, the latter replied that he had no orders from his Government to proceed on such an expedition, and declined co-operating with Iriarte. The deputation of Navarre had opened a correspondence with Ulibarri, and exposed to him the dangers accruing to the liberal cause from their divisions, and there was a prospect of an amicable arrangement being entered into between them.

The latest accounts from Bona showed that the French army had pushed, after some resistance, is advanced posts to within two days' march of Constantine. The Bey was making preparations for a most vigorous defence, and of a nature to prove that he was aided by European engineers of skill. Some syptoms of wavering has appeared in the Arab tribes in amity with the French, and the presence of a considerable number of Turkish regular troops in the ranks of the Bey was held to prove incontestably that reinforcements of that character had been landed on one or other point of the coast. So extensive, however, had been the preparations of the French General for the expedition, that no fears for its failure prevailed in Paris.

POST,—Sept. 27.

It was rumoured in the City, yesterday, that Don Carlos had offered, in case of his ultimate triumph at Madrid, to cede Port Mahon to Russia. Really this is most ridiculous. Don Carlos has enough on his hands a-present, without entering into so complicated a negotiation; and the Russian is not quite so inexperienced a Cabinet as to let its designs upon a Mediterranean port be known, if it has any such plan in view, which is more than we have heard of. England, France, and Austria, would not look tamely on while such a project was carried into effect; and we must attribute the report to the fertile brain of the holders of Spanish bonds, who one day tell us that Don Carlos is on the point of destruction, next day that he is answerable for all the Christino loans, and now raise an outcry against him by asserting that he is the slave and the tool of Russia. We are well aware that it is not Russia, but France, which has long since had an eye upon Port Mahon; and we can refer to the proposals which were made two years ago by the Christino Government to yield that harbour as the price of an active interference. Louis Philippe would readily have closed the bargain, but he felt that England and Austria would not consent to his occupation of the Island of Minorca.

TRUE SUN.—Sept. 27.

The candle of the Reform party is burning at both ends. It is to be hoped that the light it sheds in wasting will not be altogether lost. The representative, at the one end, is to be fined, through the means of subscription petitions, for the guilt of being elected; and the constituent, at the other end, is harried beyond endurance by the tracasseries of the Registration. The enormous expense of defending a seat, however honourably obtained, and the worthlessness of the best defence, if the member be unlucky, or rather if his party be jockeyed, in the constitution of the committee, are mischiefs that flow precisely in the same direction with the annual repetition of vexatious objections to the elector, and the effect of that blackguardism in the examinations, aud caprice in the decisions, so often exhibited in the Registration Courts. The tendency of both is to disgust and drive away those who are the best entitled and the best qualified to act on behalf of the rest of the community. The system works towards making the forms of representation merely cover a monopoly of privilege in the hands of ambitious milionnaires and scoundrelly adventurers. This is not representation; nor can the present machinery ever make it so. It is not representation, nor does it strengthen any party but the faction that is notoriously hostile to representative government. To dance a hornpipe in fetters is a child's achievement compared with keeping up the spirit and activity of a constituency encumbered with these double impediments. Representation is rapidly becoming only another manifestation of the great "Money Power." The Tories make their outlay from the former profits of public plunder, to be again repaid out of its future profits. With Reformers the case is different. They must put their hands into their own pockets; and the demand for fresh outlay is ever returning. The system allows them not even to dream of indemnity for the past, nor even of security for the future. They must subscribe for the expenses of the registration attack and defence; subscribe for the expenses of the contest election; subscribe for the defence of the seat when their candiate is successful. Money must be like *Mungo* in the *Padlock* here, there, and everywhere; and after all, the work is only to do over again. The third election under the Reform Act, with a young Queen on good terms with her Ministers, leaves the people of Great Britain with only the *minimum* of a majority in their own House of Legislation. Can there possibly be a more emphatic condemnation of a system? Savages fight with clubs, and philosophers with arguments. In England we are neither, one nor the other. Our contest is with money. The fact indicates a departure from that path of civilization whith conducts from brute force to the power of intelligence. It is not an intermediate point, but a divergence. And it entangles Society amongst some of the dirtiest pitfalls of demoralization that ever impeded its progress. When men have annually to pay for their chance of being on the roll of citizenship, and then to pay again for the defence, perhaps for the factious and arbitrary nulification of those functions, they are practically taught to regard money as the real measure of political right and of moral worth. This is national education, as administered by the practical teaching of Institutions. It is only adapted to train sordid slaves and knavish speculators in politics. If it suit not the convictions or the convenience of the people's leaders in Parliament to interpose vigorously for the correction of these anomilies, and the abatement of these nuisances, the people must look to themselves. They must learn and show, that they were born for something better than to buy and sell, and be bought and sold, and that if this were all, it would be but a poor and base end to answer-by the existence of Political Society, and all its costly and complicated machinery. To secure man's rights, and advance his well-being, through the agency of political union, the wisdom of ages has devised but one effective mode, and that is, Representation. In that word is expressed the one great want of the nation: representation, free, simple, responsible, an universal.

ATLAS.—Sept. 24.

It is some years back since we gave a little history to our readers of the origin of the Orange Society—a curious fact in the annals of that body which the few amongst them who were really acquainted with it, were, until very recently remarkably anxious to conceal, The first Orange Lodge that ever was held took place upon a field of carnage, immediately after the battle of the Diamond, when a gathering of the Protestants of Ulster defeated the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood in a pitched fight. In the exultation of victory, while their fresh triumph steamed around them, and the plain was convered with the bodies of the dead and the dying, the belligerent Protestants called a chapel, and invoking the memory of the good King William, formed themselves on the spot into an association to be called the Orange Society, and to have for its pass words certain passages from the Holy Scriptures. The occasion was every way conducive to Christian feelings and the piety with which this memorable institution was; thus created, by men reeking with the blood of their fellow subjects, may be readily conceived by all true patriots and charitable people.

But in the course of time, it happened that the Orange Society was suppressed by the hand of the law, it being found rather inconvenient to the peace of the country, seeing that throughout all its proceedings it could not quite get rid of the ugly habit it had acquired of exulting in a spirit of ferocity over the Catholics, just as if it were still in a paroxysm of glory on the plains of the Diamond. When the party was totally extinguished, the Orangemen making a virtue of necessity, promised to submit with a good grace, to lay aside all their insignia and memorials of the past, and to disturb the tranquillity of the land no more. It would have been at least good policy in them to have kept their promise, even if there were no motives of a higher kind to influeuce their conduct.

With these facts before us—historical facts which nobody at either side disputes—the conduct of Lord Mulgrave in dismissing Colonel Verner from the magistracy will at once be seen in its proper light in England. The position of Colonel Verner in Ireland is that of a man of high influence with his party, who has always taken a lead in their proceedings, and who to the turbulent boldness of a partizan superadds the blindest bigotry of a fanatic. A deputy lord lieutenant of a county, a magistrate, and a landlord—such a man ought to be free from the prejudices of party, or, in him the administration of the function reposed in his discretion would be a misfortuue to the people. At his own table, upon a political occasion, he proposed the memory of the battle of the Diamond as a toast to his friends, and followers. It does not require much knowledge of human nature to anticipate the effects which such a toast. propoed under such circumstances of excitement, in the present

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state of parties in Ireland, would be likely to produce. Had the government overlooked this proceeding—which was forced upon their attention by a newspaper that published a full report of the whole affair—they would be implicated in encouraging by connivance the disastrous feuds to which it must in all probability have given rise. But even this consideration does not come so directly to the point at issue between Colonel Verner and the government, as the simple question—whether such a man ought to be permitted to continue in the commission of the peace? Is an avowed enemy to the bulk of the population—a man who desires to perpetuate the memory of deadly feuds between the classes of the people—a fit and proper person to administer impartial justice in the endless details of society? In this country, at least, such a man should not be permitted to bring the magisterial bench into distrust and odium.

But it is urged that the toast was given at his private table, and that government was not, therefore, justified in taking notice of it. Observe that this argument does not rest upon the propriety of the toast—which is the only defence, on such an occasion, that a gentleman would vindicate his honour by—but upon the privacy with which it is said to have been given. So, then, provided a man do an improper act so cautiously as that it shall not become known, he is not the less worthy and respectable. The crime consists not in the act, but in the want of proper concealment. We need not prove this morality any farther. That the government was justified in noticing it is sufficiently borne out by the fact of its publication to the whole world in the columns of a newspaper. But had it not even been so published—had it come to the knowledge of the government through any less open channel—it would have been the duty of the government to erase from the list of magistrates the name of any individual who, upon any occasion, public or private, was proved to have uttered sentiments betraying a bitter sectarian and political spirit that disqualified him from acting with advantage in that capacity. Colonel Verner admitted that he proposed the toast—the government had no choice left but to dismiss him from the commission. Had they suffered him to preside on the bench another day, they would have been participators in a conspiracy against the rights of the people.

Great clamour has, of course, followed upon this proceeding. We are told that all the Protestant magistrates in the north will throw up their commissions. They would not surely be so cruel as to deprive their Catholic fellow subjects of their valuable services, and themselves of the pleasure of taking a little revenge upon the Papists for the affront that has been put upon their venerable colleague. They threaten the government with their resignations; but that would be too great a boon to the country to be expected at their hands. Notwithstanding all the noise that has been made about this affair, and the mysterious paragraphs of the Orange journals, and the hints of parliamentary inquiries, and we know not what, in a very little time Colonel Verner and the anger of his friends will pass into oblivion. The inflexible justice that dictated the measure will absorb all minor considerations, and the integrity of a government that resists the oppressions of a furious oligarchy will be rendered more clear and intelligible than ever it was before. Ireland has much to be grateful for to Lord Mulgrave; but this last proceeding is unquestionably the most important he has adopted. It has already struck terror into the heart of a fierce and dangerous faction; it has asserted the authority of the administration with dignity and firmness; and it has shown to the whole country a frout of resolution which me nof all parties must ultimately treat with respect.

A Small paragraph, which appears to have attracted very little consideration, but which is of the greatest importance, in so far as the affairs of Portugal are involved, appeared in the *Eco de la Razon* of the 11th inst., and was transferred, without commentary, to the English journals. It states that a marriage between the Duke D'Aumale, fifth son of Louis Phillippe, and the Queen Isabel, is "seriously contemplated" We are not aware of the authority upon which this statement is founded, nor are we prepared to say what degree of credibility ought to be attached to it from present probabilities. But, if it be true, the friends of the Queen may look forward to the speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the difficulties in which her government is placed.

While this intelligence, on the one hand, is calculated to furnish some grounds of hope to the Royalists in Portugal, the progress of Don Carlos, on the other, has been such as to fill the Spanish constitutionalists with consternation. On the 11th inst. Madrid was placed under martial law by proclamation, in consequence of the apprehensions excited by the rapid advance of the Carlists; and on the 12th a corps of three or four thousand Carlists appeared within a league of the capital, where they took up their position. They did not, however, make any hostile demonstration beyond the exchange of a few shots with the sharp-shooters of the garrison; when the approach of Espartero at the head of his division compelled them to fall back on Arganda. The whole conduct of Espartero throughout this trying juncture has been inexplicable; and even upon this occasion, when, by the promptitude of his movements, he has saved the capital for the present, it is impossible to account for his proceedings. Instead of concentrating his strength upon the threatened point—that point, the seat of government, being of vital consequence—he despatched General Oraa into Valencia, as if he desired to scatter the army in such a way as to render it of the least possible utility to the defence of the Queen. It is said that Espartero is jealous of Oraa, and afraid that, were he in Madrid, he would be appointed to the supreme command of the military. Whatever truth there may be in this suspicion, it is, at all events, clear that the measures he has hitherto taken have been singularly indiscreet and unfortunate. At the date of the last accounts Madrid was tranquil and secure.

Since the above was in type, we learn, by private letters, that the tranquility of the capital continued uninterrupted, and that the people exhibited the utmost enthusiasm. The presence of 20,000 national guards within the wall of the capital appeared to give them the greatest confidence. Espartero, on the 15th instant, occupied the environs, and it was then stated that the enemy was retreating on Cuença. Don Carlos has issued a decree declaring that he will not recognize any loans contracted by the "usurping government" of the Queen. This is a little premature, at least: he might have waited until he was called.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is of great interest. On the 12th the province of New Castile was declared in a state of siege. The gates of Madrid were closed at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th. On the 12th, in the morning the national guard were drawn out, and preparations were made for the defence of the city. All the gates and squares were defended by artillery, and several of the streets were baricaded, anticipatory of an attack from Cabrera, who was said to be at Ardanda (within four leagues of Madrid) with 14 battalions. General Quiroga with some heavy artillery advanced from the capital towards the enemy and at noon a heavy cannonade was distinctly heard. The Exchange was not opened, all the merchants and stock brokers being under arms. The Cortes in the meanwhile were discussing with quietude the validity of an election and the liberty of the press. The fiddling of Nero and the discussion of the Spanish Cortes will not fail to be associated in history. The treasures of Toledo were safely deposited in Madrid on the 12th. On the same day the Infante Don Francisco, and afterwards the Queen Regent and the Queen, inspected the military lines in advance of the capital. On the 13th Espartero entered Madrid and was graciously received by the Queen. Thus the important intelligence under our foreign head is confirmed from Madrid itself—that the capital of Spain was actually though distantly invested, and Zaristegui was doing as he pleased in Old Castile. We still think, however, that the threat against Madrid is a mere feint, intended to cover some important object.

The unfortunate remains of the British Legion at Hernani and St. Sebastian are about to return to England never more to fight for Spanish liberty. General O'Connell arrived at Hernani from Madrid with the money to pay the legion exactly two days after it was destroyed. Forty Spanish officers were bayoneted by their own soldiers in the retreat from Andoain while endeavouring to rally them and bring them again before the enemy. The Colonel of the Infanta (Spanish) Regiment had been broken and would probably be shot, charged as he is with having been the chief cause of the disaster of Andoani.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Austrian war steamer, Marianne, sailed to Castapol on the 27th ult., through the Black Sea, the entrance to which was closed against the French brig Mesanger, and the British steamer, Pluto. The diplomates at the Sultan's court are very busy in consequence. The Egyptian steamer, built at Liverpool, for the navigation of the Nile, reached Alexandria on the 18th ult.

Most interesting letters have reached us from Circassia. The Russians have been able to occupy Pchiat, but their attempt to land on the coast of Abascia was defeated with loss.

Private letters from Odessa say that after the conclusion of the manœuvres of Wornesensk, the Emperor of Russia will proceed to the seat of war in Circassia, to concert measures for the subjection of the mountaineers of that country.—*Gazette de Frankfort.*

TIMES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

A Carlist letter of the 16th, from the vicinity of Guadalaxara, states that Don Carlos was then fortifying Salinas, a strong position in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and erecting other intrenchments on the banks of the Tagus. In case of a reverse in the former position the army will fall back on the latter, and if again forced in the second line, will retire into the mountains of Soria, where it may defy all the efforts of the Christinos. Espartero, according to this letter, had concentrated about 18,000 men near the capital, and the Carlist force opposed to him amounted to between 19,000 and 20,000. In the estimate of the Queen's army were not included the National Guard and garrison of Madrid, nor the divisions of Oraa and Lorenzo, which had been ordered to join the General-in-Chief. The plan of the Carlists is to reduce the capital by famine, and for that purpose they have detached to the South of it Palillos and another guerilla chief, who are instructed to lay waste the whole country, and cut off as much as possible all supplies of provisions from Madrid. When Don Carlos shall have completed the works of this double line of fortification, he will march in person on Toledo with 10,000 men, and will, in all probability, render himself master of the town without striking a blow, as once he is in possession of the aqueduct which supplies it with water, the inhabitants will be completely at his mercy, and must open to him their gates.

The Belgian *Moniteur* contains a Royal ordinance convoking the Chambers for the 5th of October.

The *Journal de Debats* expresses some surprise that the Carlist army, when cantoned in the mountains, and observed by the Constitutional Generals should have so far eluded their vigilance as to have been able to invade the province of Madrid, and to send their guerillas to within two leagues of the capital. The sole object of the Carlists, according to this journal, was to provision themselves in a country not yet exhausted by the civil war, and then to regain the mountains, as they are not yet sufficiently strong to establish themselves in New Castile. In the midst of the difficulties by which Spain is surrounded, the Cortes, in the opinion of the *Debats*, absorb all the powers of the state, only to render the government of the country impossible.

DOVER, SEPT. 25.—Seizure from the French Ambassador's Carriages.—On Friday night his Excellency General Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, arrived here by the Royal George steam-vessel from Boulogne; his Excellency remained for the night at the Ship Hotel, and the following morning set off for London under a salute from the guns at the heights. It has generally been the understood custom, if not the law of nations, that the person and property of Ambassadors are held sacred; the Douaniers, who have a pretty good *nous* in matters of contraband articles, fancied that his Excellency's baggage was not purely official, for on searching the two carriages of his Excellency, who is not a smuggler, nearly 1,000 pair of kid shoes and a quantity of blond lace fell into the hands of the Philistines!—*Kentish Gazette.*

SMUGGLING.—The expenses of the preventive service amount to upwards of 528,000l. per annum.

MORTALITY IN FRANCE.—From 1827 to 1835 inclusive it is estimated that 46,288 accidental deaths have occurred, 17,524 suicides, and 413 executions for capital offences. The yearly average number of suicides is shown to be 1,947. In 1827 the number was 1,542, and in 1835 it was 2,235. In Paris alone, from 1831 to 1836, there were 1,333 suicides, of which 849 were men, and 484 women; and the most usual means resorted to for self-destruction it appears has been suffocation by the vapour of charcoal, with both sexes; and the number of persons who thus deprived themselves of life in the period mentioned is 524. The deaths among the French galley-slaves during the 20 years from 1816 to 1837 amounted to 9,320, of which 9,157 were natural in the hospitals; and in that period only six suicides took place; 25 were put to death while in a state of revolt; 88 in pursuance of their sentence: 34 died suddenly in their apartments; 63 at work, and 2 were murdered. The number of deaths, in proportion to the population, appears to vary extremely among them. The minimum was 24 in a thousand in 1835. The proportion of deaths is much greater in the central prisons of France, varying, from 1827 to 1835, from 9 to 6 in a hundred. The greatest mortality appears to prevail at Rochefort, the average number of deaths being for some time 148 in a thousand. In 1835 the proportion had decreased to 74 in a thousand. Amongst the galley slaves of L'Orient the number was only 32 in a thousand.

It is said to be so hot in Virginia that the mercury has all "run out of the tops of the thermometer tubes;" and yet it is waxing warmer.—*American Paper.*

Yesterday morning the large engines at the engine house near Chalk-farm commenced working the trains of carriages on the London and Birmingham Railroad from Euston-grove to the engine-house, a distance of upwards of one mile, by large ropes, which wind up the heavy trains from the engine house to Euston-grove in three minutes and a half. The ropes run on large wheels, strongly fixed in the ground. On the 10th of October the line of works will be opened to Tring, a further distance of 8¼ miles.

A MAN OF FEW WORDS.—A young man some time since arrived at a certain inn, and after alighting from his horse went into the travellers room, where he walked backwards and forwards for some time, displaying the utmost self-importance. At length he rang the bell; and upon the waiter's appearance gave him an order nearly as follows:—"Waiter." The waiter replied, "Sir." "I am a man of few words, and don't like to be continually ringing the bell and disturbing the house; I'll thank you to pay attention to what I say." The waiter again replied "Yes, Sir." "In the first place, bring me a glass of brandy and water (cold) with a little sugar, and also a teaspoon; wipe down this table, throw some coals on the fire, and sweep down the hearth; bring me a couple of candles, pen, ink, and paper, some wafers, a little sealing-wax, and let me know what time the post goes out; tell the hostler to take care of my horse, dress him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he's ready to feed; order the chambermaid to prepare me a good bed, take care that the sheets are well aired, a clean nightcap, and a glass of water in the room; send the boots with a pair of slippers that I can walk to the stable in; tell him I must have my boots cleaned and brought into the room to night, and that I shall want to be called at 5 o'clock in the morning; ask your mistress what I can have for my supper; tell her I should like a roast duck, or something of that sort; desire your master to step in, I want to ask him a few questions about the drapers of this town." The waiter answered, "Yes," Sir and then went to the landlord and told him a gentleman in the parlour wanted a great many things, and among the rest he wanted him, and that was all he could recollect.—*Times Sept*, 26.

The anniversary of the Revolution of Belgium was celebrated this year at Brussels with its accustomed eclat. On Tuesday, the King reviewed the whole of the legions of the National Guards in the Court of the Palace, the Queen and her Court appeared at the Balcony. In the afternoon M. Margat ascended with his balloon in the presence of their Majesties, and came down without accident near Glabbeck. In the evening there were the accustomed fire-works, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.—*Galignani's Messenger Sept.* 30.

One of the cantonniers on the St. Germain rail-road fell a victim yesterday morning to his own imprudence. According to the general arrangement, the train which left Paris at six in the morning was followed by the engine which was to bring it back. The unfortunate man fancied that there was ample time for him to cross between the two, but was caught by the engine near the bridge which crosses the road from Nanterre to Chatou, and was crushed to death.—*Ibid.*

All the officers of the camp at Compiegne were on Thursday morning received by the King and Royal Family. Immediately afterwards, his Majesty, accompanied by a numerous suite, among whom were Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Doyle, Col. Burdett. Major Johnston, and several other English officers, went to visit both camps, beginning with that of Nemours, which he inspected in all its minute details, expressing his pleasure and satisfaction at every thing he saw. The king left behind him tokens of his munificence. On coming to the camp of Orleans, a surprise had been prepared for him by the Prince Royal. As soon as the Royal cortege was seen approaching the lines, the drums beat the *générale*, the troops took up their arms, and, in an instant, appeared in array upon the extreme boundary of the encampment. According to the plan proposed, it was intended to represent the approach of an enemy marching to take the camp by surprise. The guard placed to defend the front of the bridge over the Oise, after seeming to sustain an attack for some time, feigned to be too weak to hold out against the ass sailing force, and retired over the bridge. The Pontonniers, finding their bridge in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, withdrew it in one piece, by what, in French military language, is called a *quart de conversion*. In the mean time, several detachments, of infantry and artillery, came up in double quick time, and took up positions on the hithermost bank of the river to prevent the enemy from crossing When a sufficient body was collected, the soldiers entered boats which were prepared, and crossed to meet the enemy; upon which the Pontonniers replaced the bridge in the same manner as they had withdrawn it. As soon as this was done, the King, followed by his Staff, passed over it, and remained till the enemy was supposed to be completely beaten off. The spectators, having crowed towards the bridge, the sentries endeavoured to restrain them; but the King desired that all should be allowed to pass, and his Majesty thus was surrounded by a dense assemblage of people shouting *Vive le Roi!* The King afterwards entered the camp of Orleans, and inspected it with the same attention as that of Nemours, expressing his perfect satisfaction, and leaving behind him the same marks of his bounty.—*Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Bona, 16th inst.:—"Our army has made a move in advance. A part of the troops marched yesterdy to seize the position of Razel-Akba, and to-day we are in possession of it; but, if it had been defended by European troops, we could not have mastered it without a great loss of men. Razel-Akba is only three short day's march from Constantina. A conspiracy for a desertion among the Spahis of Mouton's squadron, commanded by Lieut. Laurent. has been discovered at Guelma, through the vigilance of Col. Duvivier. Twenty-five of these men have been disarmed and sent under an escort to Drean, and are expected to arrive at Bona to-morrow."—*Ibid*

The *Constitutionnel* gives a letter from Saragossa announcing the receipt of advices of the 21st inst. from Madrid, which supply more ample details of the engagement alluded to in the telegraphic dispatch above quoted, between the troops of Oraa and the Carlists. We may remark that the advices published in the *Constitutionnel*, are dated five days earlier than the news from Madrid received through telegraph, and that the latter has advanced the date of Oraa's engagement two days. The *Constitutionnel* announces that on the 20th, (not the 22d as stated in the telegraphic dispatch.) Oraa, who was on the side of Alcocer, had a serious engagement with a division of the Carlist army 5000 strong, which was marching upon Cuenca. The division which was commanded by Morene, the assassin of the gallant but ill-fated Torrijos, lost upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, besides a number of prisoners, in an action which lasted 3 hours. Moreno who was thus cut off from Don Carlos, has been obliged to throw himself into the province of Cuenca. The losses sustained by the Carlists in their late attempt upon Madrid, are estimated at 8000 men, though no important engagement took places.—*Ibid.*

"Our Frankfort correspondent writes as follows, under date of Sept 22d:—"It was generally expected that the King of Hanover would take an early opportunity of regaining the popularity which he lost in the affair of the constitution. The papers in his interest hinted, indeed, that if he wished to remodel the constitution it was only to ameliorate it in behalf of the people. At any rate the Gottingen folk were almost certain that during the jubilee the King would grant some pardons to the victims of the effervescence of 1832. One of these victims was M. Seidenstieker, an advocate, condemned to 20 years' hard labour for having foolishly joined in those troubles. The wife of Seidenstieker was chosen as the most interesting supplicant to fall at the feet of King Ernest. She did so on the 19th; overwhelmned with grief, and unable to speak, the poor woman stretched out her petition. *Weg, weg! Get away, get away!* was all the reply of the King of Hanover."—(*Chronicle.*) *Sept.* 27.

"We are sorry to have to announce the death of the Hon. E. Phipps, in his 77th year, at Venice. By this event the colonelcy of the 2d battalion 60th regiment becomes vacant.—(*Courier.*) *Sept.* 27.

"William Crofton, Esq., Lieut. in the 85th regiment, only brother of Lord Crofton, and his sisters, children of the late Hon. Sir E. Crofton, are granted the same rank and precedency as if their father had lived to succeed to the Crofton peerage.—(*Herald.*) *Sept.* 27.

"In consequence of some difference of opinion which took place the other evening at the Kerry Club on the subject of a toast proposed, a message was delivered by Captain——, on the part of Mr.——, to Mr.——. An arrest of the latter look place, and the former escaped to a neighbouring county. The toast proposed was:—"Hell and Damnation to Lord Mulgrave, and all the Radicals of his feelings? !—We are not apprised of the termination of the affair.—(*Dublin Journal Sept.*) 27.

SMUGGLING FROM FRANCE.—Yesterday a young French woman, of very respectable appearance and address, appeared before Sir C. Marshall and the Lord Mayor elect, upon an information charging her, together with her husband, with having smuggled worked muslin collars and other French goods. The solicitor for the Customs appeared to support the information, and stated that on the 18th of August, the prisoner's trunk was searched, and found to contain, in a false bottom, muslin worked collars to the value of £54, without payment of duty. The defendant and her husband, who was not yet in custody, had come over with the trunk from Boulogne. The whole contents of the trunk became forfeit to the crown in consequence of the illegal use to which the trunk had been partially applied. The defendant said her name was Cecile Hym. She declared that she was wholly ignorant of the laws of England, and had unluckily followed the advice of a friend, to whom she expressed a wish, without the knowledge of her husband, to bring over some collars. She pleaded guilty, and threw herself upon the mercy of the Court.—The Solicitor for the Customs said that the penalty was considerable, but it was in the power of the magistrates, if they saw any cause, to mitigate it.—Sir C. Marshall: Are all the contents forfeited?—Solicitor: They become so by law, but the commissioners gave up to the defendant the clothes which were in the trunk. Several applications had been made to them on behalf of the lady, but the offence was so systematically effected that no doubt existed that the parties accused were experienced smugglers, and it was determined by the commissioners thet the penalties should be proceeded for.—Two gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the defendant represented her desolate condition. Her husband was, they knew, a very poor man.—Solicitor; That may be, but he most certainly is a smuggler.—Sir C. Marshall: We should wish to be as mild as possible. but the case is unquestionably a most flagrant one, and our judgment is, that the defendant do pay a penalty of £40.—Her friends offered to bail the defendant, but the Alderman said, that nothing but the payment of the money could be received for her liberation from custody. The lady wept; but the Solicitor for the Customs said he had not the slightest doubt as to the payment of the amount by some party behind the curtain.—*Chronicle Oct.* 4.

MISCELLANEA.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—On the 22d of August last Mr. Atkins, from Berkshire, Mr. Pedwal, likewise an Englishman, and Mr. Hedrengen, an officer in the Swedish Artillery, set off from La Prieure, with ten guides and six volunteers, favoured by the finest weather possible. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a fatiguing and dangerous journey, they arrived at the rock known by the name of the Grands Mulets. During the night the thermometer sank to 5 degrees below zero of Reaumur (20 degrees of Fahrenheit). At 2 in the morning they quitted their cold bivouac, and, favoured by the light of the moon they proceeded so rapidly that they reached the summit of Mont Blanc at a quarter past 10 the same morning. The enterprising travellers remained there about an hour and a half to enjoy the magnificent panorama which presented itself to their view. Towards the Italian side of the mountain the thermometer stood at 5 deg. (20 Fahrenheit), but towards the Swiss side it stood at 10 deg. (about zero of Fahrenheit). At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they reached the Grands Mulets on their return, and at 7 in the evening they were again in the vale of Chamouny, where a numerous party were anxiously awaiting them.

The paucity of phrases for advertisements is to be deplored. "The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally," is, in truth, a poor come off to commence with—the phrase has been worn out these 50 years; yet we occasionally see some daring innovations on this modest and hackneyed way of doing the thing. For instance, a certain tailor commences thus, in big capitals—"Run here everybody! Come unto me, all ye who are naked, and I will clothe you!" A merchant in Mississippi, wishing to wind up business, fires upon his customers in the following style:—"Blood and thunder! Fire and brimstone! Pay me what, you owe me." But the most "eyeable" advertisement in our recollection was that of a quack doctor (he must have been an Irishman), who wished to let the public know he could cure sore eyes. His piece was headed thus—"Let every blindman look at this!"—*American paper.*

CATCHING A PONY—A CAUTION—John Elliott, a youth about 14, went into a field at Bewcastle, on Monday, to assist a servant girl and his brother to catch his father's pony. The horse had a rope tied to his neck, which was caught by the servant and the two boys, but the animal pulling very hard, the servant and the brother suddenly let go their hold, when the rope coiled round John's body, and the pony ran off at a great speed dragging the body along the ground for upwards of two miles. The servant and his brother followed the horse, and on taking the unfortunate lad up life was not extinct, but he died in a few hours, almost every bone being broken.

A "Weather Almanac," for the year 1838, by Mr. Murphy, who predicted the late destructive gale at Liverpool, and on the Welsh and Irish coast, on the 13th aud 14th ult., and other similar occurrences, with wonderful accurracy, is, we understand, at present in the press—being the first experiment of the kind, on scientific principles, ever made.—(Sun.)

HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—To go into a printing-office, look over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy. To go into an editor's room, rummage among his newspapers, and look over his shoulder to read his manuscript.—Height of Justice: To kick such rascals out without ceremony.—Height of Nonsense: for two men composed of real flesh and blood, to stand up like two targets to be shot at upon a mere point of *honour!*—*American paper.*

By the Newcastle Improvement Act the harbour-master, is empowered to visit all steam-boats leaving that port and examine and report the state of the machinery, etc., to the mayor, who has the power to call a jury to examine into the sea-worthiness of the vessel, and if dangerous, to prevent its being used.—*Ibid.*

The Queen has ordered a private box for her use for the ensuing season, at Covent-garden theatre, and, in consequence, one is now being fitted up in the most tasteful manner.—*Chronicle.*

A considerable number of valuable blood horses and blood mares were embarked last week for Russia, in the name of Count Matuscewitz. They are supposed to be for the Emperor Nicholas.—*Herald*

Mr. Wheatly, the well-known auctioneer of Piccadily, has met his death by falling from his gig on his head, Death almost immediately followed. He has left a large family.—*Ibid.*

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